

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
W<sup>77</sup> Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch  
Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office  
on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rod-  
man's. feb22 w&t-wtf

G. W. CRADDOCK \*\*\* CHARLES F. CRADDOCK  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan4 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frank-  
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.  
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec1 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the  
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledg-  
ments of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under  
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-  
sitions, affidavits, etc.

Office "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.  
nov17 ff.

P. U. MAJOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the circuit courts of the 7th Ju-  
dicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,  
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend  
particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the  
State, the business confided to him will meet  
with his attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building  
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.  
W. Craddock's office. mar17 ff.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.

Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.  
GEO. W. PURKINS ..... BEN. J. MONROE,  
Purkins & Monroe,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of  
the Law in all the Courts of the Territory.  
Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co's.  
Bank. oct21 w&t-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house.  
Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,  
Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1858- ff

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best  
terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets. nov27 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

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W<sup>77</sup> Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to  
Mr. Harlan's office. mar19 ff

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.  
jan14 ff

B. F. DINKLE,  
BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frank-  
fort and surrounding counties generally, that  
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House,  
Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and at  
moderate terms.

Orders attended to in town and country, and satis-  
faction guaranteed in every respect. Orders left at the  
hardware store of John Hall, next door to the Farm-  
ers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.  
jan11 w&t-wtf

A. H. FRANCISCUS

KEEPS the largest and best assort'd stock of Long  
and Short-reel CARPET CHAIN and COTTON  
YARNS, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Coverlet Yarn,  
Bed Cover, Wash Lines, Rope in Coils, Lamp,  
Cord, Glass, Cards, and Flax Wicks, in the  
city of PHILA'DELPHIA.

Also, a great variety of Fly Nets, which he offers  
at manufacturers' lowest cash prices.

N. B. Consignments of Cotton Yarns, from 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to  
5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> solicited.

ALE and BEER!  
LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the lib-  
erty and patronage bestowed upon him heretofore,  
but having now removed to Frankfort, and, in general,  
that having considerably enlarged his estab-  
lishment, and furnished the same with all the mod-  
ern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is  
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Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Diluted can be furnished at all times with prime  
Bacon, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that  
Messrs. PFEIFFER & KAHL have accepted the sole  
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sale a full stock of the same of the same manufacturer's  
price, freight added.

All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with  
promptness and dispatch.

mar21 w&t-wtf

D. F. WOLF.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactury!

LOESCH & SCHWER

W<sup>77</sup> LOESCH respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have formed

a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing

BOOTS, SHOES, & every description, for

Gentlemen, Children, & the lower classes.

We warrant all of our work to give perfect satis-  
faction. Shop in Barstow's building, on Market street,  
mar24 w&t-wtf

AIR BRUSHES-The largest variety in Frank-  
fort, at DR. MILLER'S Drug Store.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 12, 1859.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

ARTHUR PETER ..... JAMES BUCHANAN.

PETER & BUCHANAN,  
(successors to Munn & Buchanan,)

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURERS of Corn, Straw and  
Corn Stalks, Cutters, Cider Mills, Rail-  
road Wheelbarrows, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers,  
Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements general-  
ly. Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime,  
Hydrolic & Mineral Water, Paris, Apples, Potatoes,  
&c., Hors-Poers and Threaders, Reaping and Mow-  
ing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.

No. 48 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Catalogue of Seeds and Implements sent by  
mail gratis on application. apr14 w&t-wb

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

No. 459 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts,  
Railroad Engineers, Engineers, Mechanics,  
Metallurgists, &c., Agents, &c., at short notice. All  
warranted. Their Books are made of the best  
Material and in the most durable manner.

Book and Job Printing Neatly Exec-  
uted. apr1 w&t-wt

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,  
GOODRICH'S READERS,

EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest,  
and do not be humbugged by interested agents.  
These are the best books and are recommended by  
the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published  
in Kentucky, by

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

ap7 w&t-wb

SHORTEST NOTICE.

UNITED STATES  
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE

Northeast Corner

Market and Third Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT

sept23 w&t-wb

T. G. WATERS,  
DEALER IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.

sept23 w&t-wb Depot for Harmoniums & Melodeons.

A. JAEGER, F. J. JAEGER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH CHINA.

GLASS and Earthenware, No. 239 Lake street,  
Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 131 Fourth street,  
Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets,  
Louisville, Ky.

mar22 w&t-wt

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jan11 w&t-wtf

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

T E R M S .

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
LINN BOYD,  
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,  
ANDREW J. JAMES,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,  
GRANT GREEN,  
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,  
JAMES H. GARRARD,  
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,  
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,  
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Sup't of Public Instruction,  
ROBERT RICHARDSON,  
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,  
JAMES P. BATES,  
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,  
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,  
OF BOURBON.

THURSDAY ..... MAY 12, 1859

### The Nominating Committee.

The nominating committee appointed by the last Democratic County Convention are requested to meet at the Yeoman office on Monday next. The committee is composed as follows: W. H. H. Rogers, J. H. Reddish, Dennis Onan, E. S. Bailey, Jas. H. Garrard, Jephtha Dudley, Ben. F. Johnson, John B. Major, J. A. Holton, B. P. Duvall, G. H. Jett, James Bratton, Sam. Crockett, Jacob Williams, A. Crockett, Reuben Brown, F. T. Haydon, John Quarles, J. W. French, and Wm. Knight.

### Public Meeting.

The citizens of Frankfort are requested to meet at the court-house this (Thursday) evening, at 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> o'clock, for the purpose of adopting ways and means to secure the erection of a suitable work-house for the benefit of the city.

Our distinguished, good-looking, and talented friend of the Paducah Herald, demolishes the Democracy of the whole center of the State by a fierce fire-eating article entitled "The Right to Steal Negroes," which he assumes to be a definition of the principle contended for by the Yeoman, Statesmen, and Magoffin and the other Democratic candidates. We have many misgivings about the present bodily condition of our friend. Some days since he copied from one of our articles the substance of our position upon the question of Congressional protection, and gave it his most emphatic indorsement, declaring it as strong "on the goos" as his cayenne pepper appetite could desire. Now he asserts that we utter "incomprehensible bixities" and hold a "creed repulsive to every honest States' Rights man," and, having between times, we suppose, swallowed more fire, he boldly asserts that the whole platform of the Kentucky Democracy is nothing but "rice-water platitudes!" The "upper portion of the State," after this, feels blown up, and we fear that if our friend continues to give a loose rein to his fire-eating appetite, that he will blow himself up as well as his party friends. Since his last article we are expecting to hear of a case of spontaneous combustion in the lower portion of the State. We trust, for the sake of the commercial city of Paducah, that when the dread catastrophe overtakes the editor, he will not set the Ohio river on fire.

The Courier asserts that the Journal and its Northern allies claim the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, "to abolish slavery instead of protecting it;" and that they would give us "a stone when bread is asked." If this be so, it furnishes the strongest reason why all true friends of the South should rigidly adhere to the time-honored Democratic doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in State or Territory—a doctrine which has been our safety in the past, and is our hope for the future.

It would be a rare sight to see Prentice advocating a doctrine which had even the remotest squinting towards Democracy; and so well satisfied of this are our people, that they ask scarcely any other guaranty that they are right upon a political question than to know that the Journal takes the opposite side. An old deacon once gave as a reason for nodding in church that when his favorite preacher was delivering a discourse he felt perfectly satisfied that it was all right, and therefore could go safely to sleep under it. A good Democrat may safely conclude that, he is not far wrong when he is opposing a favorite position of the Journal; whilst, on the other hand, he would seriously doubt the orthodoxy of his opinions if they were in harmony with those promulgated by the organ of all the *isms*.

Our friend (for we so esteem him) of the Paducah Herald does us too much honor. According to him, the Yeoman, "by the visitation of God," is the central organ of the Kentucky Democracy. Now, although we could ask no higher commission than one from the hand of Deity, yet we have never in politics believed in the "higher law" doctrines taught in some of the schools.

The Herald and ourselves were together only two weeks ago, and we are at a loss to know how our friend has so suddenly backslidden, unless it be that he has been perusing the Book of Mormon, and received some new revelation. How about those "rice-water platitudes?"

### Capt. Simms Accepts the Nomination.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the correspondence between Capt. Simms and the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, in which it will be seen he accepts the position so handsomely tendered to him by the representatives of the Democracy of this district at the Nicholasville Convention.

Capt. Simms' reply to the committee is in the right spirit. He has fairly stated the naked issue staked in the pending election. The Know-Nothing party presents itself under an alias, with no avowed principles save hatred of and opposition to Democracy—impotent for the accomplishment of any good but not powerless for evil—and asks that Democracy shall be overthrown, when every one with sense and information must know that the defeat of Democracy in the present condition of national politics will secure the ascendancy of Black Republicanism. "The cause of the Democracy," says Capt. Simms, "is, in my judgment, the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and with a reasonable harmony and activity, we must succeed." Let this noble declaration of his faith in our time-honored principles from our gallant leader be echoed as a watchword along the lines, and let it nerve the true and loyal hosts of Democracy in the Ashland district to such exertions in his behalf as will secure him a majority equal to the greatest we have ever given to a Democrat.

BROADWAY HOTEL, LEXINGTON, KY., { May 3d, 1859.

CAPT. WM. E. SIMMS :

The Convention of the Democratic party of the 8th Congressional District, which assembled at Nicholasville to-day, by a unanimous vote, selected you as the standard-bearer of our party in the approaching contest, and have assigned to us the agreeable duty of announcing to you its action, and requesting your acceptance of the position in which your political friends have placed you. We feel sure that you will properly estimate the importance of the impending crisis in our political affairs, and that you will promptly respond to this call for your services, and enter with energy and zeal upon the contest for the maintenance of the great and fundamental principles upon which depend the security of the rights of every section of the confederacy. We assure you of the cordial and united support of the Democracy of the District, and pledge you our earnest exertions to secure your triumphant success.

JOS. SHAWHAN,  
B. F. EDWARDS,  
REMUS PAYNE,  
A. L. McAfee,  
JAS. THWAITES,  
W. A. MOORE,  
THO. D. SCOTT,  
J. A. PRALL.

PARIS, May 4, 1859.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me of the action of the late Democratic District Convention, at Nicholasville on the 3d inst., convened for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the 8th District. I accept the position assigned by the convention, and will use my best efforts to defend and uphold those time-honored principles "upon which depend the security of the rights of every section of the confederacy."

I entertain great confidence that the Democracy of the Union, which has hitherto contributed so largely to the expansion, liberty, and prosperity of the confederacy, cannot fail in gaining renewed approbation, so long as it firmly adheres to the constitution, and the rights of the States reserved by it, as defined by the supreme federal authorities of the country.

The Democratic party, aided by the patriotic support of a large and choice portion of the Whig party, has nobly triumphed in redeeming our State from the misrule of the American party, who now propose another battle under the disguise of an Opposition party, of which the leading dogma is hatred of the Democracy.

It is obvious that this American party is so very small and impotent, that it can hardly hold up its head in Maryland, and that its only hope of gaining

any share of federal power, by an unholy coalition with anti-slavery parties of the free States.

To every sensible and well informed politician,

the only great and powerful party in array against the Democracy, is the Republican party of the free States, and if the Democracy is overthrown, which I cannot believe, to that Republican party will enure the main victory.

It is already obvious that the Constitution vests in Congress no legislative power over slavery or any other domestic institution of the State; that new States formed out of Territories of the United States, having adequate population, adopting republican governments, and complying with the just requirements of the Constitution and the laws, ought to be admitted into the Union on a footing of equality with the other States, with or without slavery, as the good people thereof—being citizens of the United States—in their municipal character, may be pleased to ordain; that *all agitation of the slavery question, whether in States or Territories, should cease in Congress, and the EXISTING LAWS should be ACQUESSED IN by all lovers of the peace of the Union!*

For the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the wishes of the convention, accept my grateful acknowledgments. Your obedient servant,

W. E. SIMMS.  
A. L. McAfee, James Thwaites, Wm. A. Moore, Thomas D. Scott, Jno. A. Prall.

"Franklin" and "Harrison" are genuine Democrats, and are not the only ones in the immediate neighborhood of the Yeoman and Age who entertain their sentiments, as we might show by other letters from those regions, and as the people will show when they come to speak for themselves at the ballot-box.—*Lou. Courier.*

It may be true that "Franklin" and "Harrison" are "Democrats," and still true that neither lives in Franklin or Harrison counties.

It is also true that there are other Democrats in the neighborhood of the Yeoman and Age; but as these Democrats are known to be opposed to Congressional intervention, it is far from being clear that any of them were the authors of the epistles signed "Harrison" and "Franklin." The Courier does not state that either or both live in the counties of Harrison or Franklin! The pleading of the Courier is rather special, and exceedingly guarded upon this point.

But what are we to understand from the Courier's declaration that Democrats here and in Harrison county will show that they entertain his sentiments "when they come to speak for themselves at the ballot-box?" Does he mean to say that there are Democrats in the Ashland district—or that there is even one—who will not support Magoffin and Simms, but who will cast their ballots for the Opposition ticket? If he does not mean this, he owes it to himself to correct the misapprehension. If he does mean it, all that we can say is, that he is most egregiously mistaken.

At a Convention of the Democracy of Hickman and Fulton counties, held at Clinton, W. D. Lannon was unanimously chosen as the Democratic candidate to represent that district in the next Legislature.

Mr. Rebacker, who lived near Augusta, Kentucky, fell from the steamer Caledonia, recently, and was drowned.

### BEAUTIFUL CONSISTENCY!!

Now and Then!

Mr. Bell and the K. N. press in this State are now engaged in advocating the doctrine that it is the right and duty of Congress to interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and are agitating the slavery question to the extent of their ability. Upon this agitation they found their claims to be regarded as the champions of Southern rights. They profess, also, to be consistent and united in favor of Congressional protection.

It is one thing to claim to be honest, and quite another to be so in fact. The voters of this State will not take what these men say of themselves as conclusive evidence of their merits. It certainly is not forgotten that less than four years ago, in the last general election for State officers, the whole Opposition press of Kentucky, and all the candidates of that party, maintained a position directly at war with the doctrine that it is the right and duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. At that time they expressly permitted any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress either to establish or prohibit slavery. Mark it—they did not so much as deny the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territory—but they were of opinion that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject. We call the attention of all the Opposition papers in the State to the following resolution from the national platform of the American party adopted at Philadelphia in 1855, and ask them to reconcile it if they can to their present position. We quote the famous 12th plank of the K. N. platform entire:

The American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violent pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, our institutions into peril, it has, therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in fact and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any States from admission into the Union because its Constitution does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system, and expressly pretermits any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

The paragraph from which we quote, whether designedly or not, we are not prepared to state, conveys the insinuation that the Central Committee had lent themselves to the furtherance of some of the movements now on foot in this State in regard to the Presidential nomination in 1860. This is gross injustice to the Committee. They have taken no part whatever in any such movement, nor have they ever had the subject before them. They have given their attention solely to the duties imposed upon them by the Convention, and we can assure the Herald that they will never meddle with things that do not pertain to their duties. Certainly it was not enjoined upon them to assist in the formation of public sentiment upon the Presidential question. May we expect that the Herald will do the Committee simple justice in the premises.

The O. K. N. press seem to have suspended lately. Almost every Opposition paper we open is filled with articles written to their hand by the *Louisville Courier*, *Maysville Express*, and *Paducah Herald*. We have no doubt the K. N. editors regard our friends of the Courier, Express, and Herald as excellent labor-saving institutions—in fact, they are as loud in their commendations of our colleagues as so many old ladies would be of so many sewing machines.

We have been anxious to take a tilt at the K. N. press, but when we open their sheets we almost universally find them stored with complimentary notices of our organs, and with many of their articles, which they seem to make a sort of advance guard or "forlorn hope." We do hope our friends will cease to furnish the enemy these shields. It has been some time since the Yeoman was indorsed by the Opposition, in any of their phases, and we hope we may grow gray in the service before we receive any of their left-handed compliments.

We want to fight the common enemy, and, preparatory thereto, we should like for our "leaders" to be kept out of their ranks.

The Paducah Herald asks whether "the indignant protests which have poured in upon the Central Committee relative to this new Free-soil doctrine mean nothing?"

Our friend of the Herald is informed that not a single protest against the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, if that is the subject alluded to in his interrogatory, has as yet reached the Central Committee. They have received no such communications, unless newspaper articles advocating intervention, such as the Herald has favored the public with, were directed especially to them. They have received nothing of the kind from any private source.

The paragraph from which we quote, whether designedly or not, we are not prepared to state, conveys the insinuation that the Central Committee had lent themselves to the furtherance of some of the movements now on foot in this State in regard to the Presidential nomination in 1860. This is gross injustice to the Committee. They have taken no part whatever in any such movement, nor have they ever had the subject before them. They have given their attention solely to the duties imposed upon them by the Convention, and we can assure the Herald that they will never meddle with things that do not pertain to their duties. Certainly it was not enjoined upon them to assist in the formation of public sentiment upon the Presidential question. May we expect that the Herald will do the Committee simple justice in the premises.

### The very Latest.

Our friend Noble is amusing himself by taking a little outside fire-eating expedition with Prentice and the K. N. press generally. We saw him heralded a day or two since in italics and small caps in a rank K. N. sheet! What is the matter with our friend? The Democratic platform is too weak for him, and he seeks relief by throwing himself into the arms of the K. N. sisters. We don't know how they treat such cases down his way, but, to use his own favorite expression, "in the upper portion of the State" they would prescribe a little "old Bourbon," and put the patient to bed. He undoubtedly needs rest. He styles the 8th of January platform "rice-water platitudes," and craves something stronger. It may be that our prescription will not suit his case, and that the cold water system would be better. Take your choice, friend Noble—we place both at your disposal. If you choose the latter, just plunge into the noble river which sweeps by your town, and when you cool off and come out, give us your experience. Till then we will wait patiently. N. B. We charge nothing for prescriptions or medicine.

Yet in the face of this late record, which must be fresh in the memories of the people, Bell & Co. set themselves up as the peculiar friends of the South and advocates of the right and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery. If the people are deceived by such transparent humbuggery, their virtue, we shall certainly be led to doubt while we may not altogether lose faith in their intelligence.

The Frankfort Yeoman and the Cynthia Age don't like some of the letters that we are writing to the public press. We have located our correspondents over the signatures of "Franklin" and "Harrison," but could not do so.—*Lou. Courier.*

True, Mr. Courier, and we are not the only one who has tried to locate your correspondents. The opinion generally prevails here that "Franklin" has no existence or Democratic name in this town or county—the inference from which is plain. In justice to yourself and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a man of straw, and to "Franklin," if he is not a man of straw, and has a "local habitation and a name," you ought to let it be known through your paper or otherwise. We assure him in advance that he may consent to have his real name given up, that he is not a

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

James P. Bates,

Democratic candidate for President of the Board of Internal Improvements, will address the people at the following times and places: Albany, Clinton co., Friday, May 13. Monticello, Wayne co., Monday, May 16. Jamestown, Russell co., Wednesday, May 18. Harrison, Pulaski co., Thursday, May 19. Somerset, Putaski co., Friday, May 20. Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., Monday, May 23. Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., Tuesday, May 24. Stanford, Lincoln co., Wednesday, May 25. Liberty, Casey co., Thursday, May 26. Maysville, Adair co., Friday, May 27. Columbia, Adair co., Saturday, May 28. Greensburg, Green co., Monday, May 30. Campbellsville, Taylor co., Tuesday, May 31. Lebanon, Marion co., Wednesday, June 1. Springfield, Washington co., Thursday, June 2. New Haven, Nelson co., Friday, June 3. Hodgenville, Larue co., Saturday, June 4.

Beriah Magoffin,

Democratic candidate for Governor will address the people at the following times and places. Mr. Bell, the Opposition candidate, is invited to meet him at all the appointments. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on each day:

Marion, Crittenden co., Thursday, May 12. Princeton, Caldwell co., Friday, May 13. Eddyville, Lyon co., Saturday, May 14. Benton, Marshall co., Monday, May 16. Smithland, Livingston co., Tuesday, May 17. Paducah, McCracken co., Wednesday, May 18. Blandieville, Ballard co., Friday, May 20. Clinton, Hickman co., Saturday, May 21. Hickman, Fulton co., Monday, May 23. Mayfield, Graves co., Tuesday, May 24. Murray, Calloway co., Wednesday, May 25. Cadiz, Trigg co., Thursday, May 26. Hopkinsville, Christian co., Friday, May 27. Elkton, Todd co., Saturday, May 28. Russellville, Logan co., Monday, May 30. Franklin, Simpson co., Tuesday, May 31. Scottsville, Allen co., Wednesday, June 1. Bowling Green, Warren co., Thursday, June 2. Morgantown, Butler co., Friday, June 3. Brownsville, Edmonson co., Saturday, June 4. Glasgow, Barren co., Monday, June 6. Burkville, Cumberland co., Tuesday, June 7. Albany, Clinton co., Wednesday, June 8. Monticello, Wayne co., Thursday, June 9. Sunset, Pulaski co., Friday, June 10. Jessup, Russell co., Saturday, June 11. Columbia, Adair co., Monday, June 12. Liberty, Casey co., Tuesday, June 14.

A. J. James

Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Elizabethtown, Thursday, May 12. Hodgenville, Friday, May 13. Bardstown, Saturday, May 14.

(From the Georgia Constitutionalist.)

**The Extravagance of the "Opposition."**

Referring in a recent article to the charge of extravagance which the Opposition is urging against the Democratic party, the Washington States says:

"If it should be granted that this charge was well founded, we may ask the people whether it would be judicious to expel from power a party whose principles they have indorsed, and install those principles they have condemned? Will it not insure the public interest better to reform, if it be needed, at the hands of the Democracy, than commit them to their antagonists, whose principles are so obnoxious, and whose practice is worse than that attributed to the party in power?

"We say that the practice of the Opposition is worse than that of the Democracy, because the Opposition is extravagant on the principle that it unites in the demand for more protection to certain special and sectional interests. To produce a necessity for this protection, it fosters a system of excessive expenditures. It favors a system of internal improvements. It builds forts and harbors at every inlet. It favors pension laws, which require millions. It advocates an enlarged army and navy. It recommends the abandonment of the national domain; and all this for what? That the expenses of the government may require a heavier duty on foreign manufacture.

"We challenge examination, and it will be found that the Opposition in Congress have voted for every measure of expenditure which has been calculated to produce an increase of the tariff. The Opposition, then, is *extravagant on principle*. It deems the waste of public money an legitimate a means of promoting the public interests, as the farmer does the agents of agricultural improvement which he scatters upon his fields to enhance their production."

To prove each and every one of these assertions of the States, it is not necessary to go further back than the last session of Congress, and compare the action of the Opposition upon all questions connected with the revenues and the expenses of the general government, with that of the Democratic party. Such a comparison will show that the effort of the Opposition during the whole session was to increase the expenses of the government, in order to produce a deficiency in its revenues, which would require an increase of its taxes, by a revision of the tariff; whilst the effort of the Democratic party was to reduce the expenditure of the government to its income. It will show, too, that the Democratic party, in the last Congress, endeavored to husband the resources of the Federal Government, whilst the Opposition, which is now so insolent in its charges of extravagance and loud in its demands for retrenchment and reform, were urging different schemes to weaken them, by draining and drying up the sources of its revenue.

The record of the last Congress is the proof of these assertions; it will sustain every one of them; but in illustration of the general recklessness and profligacy and extravagance of the Opposition, we would refer our readers to a particular portion of that record. We mean that portion relating to the Pension bill and to the Agricultural College bill—one of them a scheme to increase the expenses, and the other a scheme to decrease the revenues of the Government.

The Pension bill, if it had passed, would have required an annual expenditure of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, for the next ten years, to carry out its provisions. The Opposition sustained it, but the Democracy defeated it.

The Agricultural College bill, if it had become a law, would have required a distribution of six or eight millions of acres of the public lands among the States; or, in other words, would have required the Government to deprive itself, for years, of any revenue from the public lands. The Opposition sustained it—the Democracy opposed it, and, finally, a Democratic President vetoed it.

If these and other profligate schemes of the Opposition had been carried out, the expenses of the next fiscal year would have risen to a hundred millions. But the Democratic party defeated them—cut down the appropriations, and reduced the expenses of the government; and yet the Opposition has the hardihood to charge the Democratic party with extravagance!

**STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH.**—The negro boy, Charley, who, it will be remembered, killed Mr. Clark, near Raleigh, a few weeks since, and was placed in prison at Morganfield, to await his trial for murder, died on last Sunday night, from starvation. He utterly refused, several days previous, to taste food of any kind, and in order to avoid the inevitable gallows, met his death by starvation. The negro was a hero, in his way—but it must be owned that he was a very vicious one.

*Unintown News.*

**A SHOOTING FRACAS.**—We learn that there is a great excitement over the Constable's election in North Middlefield. A Mr. Hall and a Mr. Brown are running. A difficulty sprang out of it on Saturday between a Mr. Hurst and Jas. S. Thomas, in which pistols were fired and some bruising done, but no serious injury.

*Mt. Sterling Whig.*

**From Pike's Peak.**

Mr. Louis, May 10.—The correspondent of the Republican gives very discouraging accounts of the Pike's Peak mines. Large numbers of miners are returned without the means of subsistence.

It is feared that many will die of starvation.

It is thought they will attack outgoing trains.

(From the Washington Constitution.)

**The Slavery Question in the Territories—Popular Sovereignty vs Squatter Sovereignty.**

It is essential to the intelligent discussion of any question that the precise signification of the phrases employed should be clearly and accurately defined, and the hopeless confusion of ideas exhibited in the effusions of many of our contemporaries upon the leading political topic of the day furnishes a conspicuous illustration of this axiomatic truth. We will not do our opponents the injustice of assuming that this confusion of the phrases we have prefixed to our article is a lack of discrimination. On the contrary, as the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," rightly understood, must necessarily prove as popular as that of "squatter sovereignty" is odious, from its unconstitutionality, the use of the two phrases indiscriminately argues rather an artlessness, useful enough to those whose principles will not bear analysis.

But is there any foundation for assuming the convertibility of these terms? And is it fair to charge that one is an advocate of "squatter sovereignty" because he has given in his adhesion to the doctrine of "popular sovereignty"? We think not. Popular sovereignty and squatter sovereignty are doctrines not only distinct, but antagonistic; and the distinction is so clear, the antagonism so palpable, that he who runs may read. This we propose briefly to show.

Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, and in his inaugural address, has furnished the clearest possible definition of popular sovereignty. In his letter of acceptance he says: "The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist in their limits," and in his inaugural he says: "A difference of opinion has arisen as to the point of time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is, happily, of but little practical importance, \* \* \* Though it has ever been my individual opinion that, under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union." This is popular sovereignty in the Territories. It recognizes the exercise by a Territorial Legislature of every power consistent with the provisions of the constitution, but it does not recognize the exercise of any power inconsistent with the rights of the people of the States, in whom resides the ultimate sovereignty over, as well as the ownership of, all the common Territory of the United States.

Squatter sovereignty, on the contrary, recognizes the right of those men, whatever may be their number, who may have squatted on the public domain in advance of the public surveys, and without the ownership of one acre of the soil, to elect a Legislature which shall undertake to prohibit slavery within a Territory, and thus practically deprive half of the partners in this confederacy of States of the right of emigrating with their property to any portion of this vast and extended domain. In other words, this squatter sovereignty confers on the first settlers of a Territory absolute and unlimited power over the property rights of all future immigrants.

Thus understanding the matter, we proclaim unhesitatingly that, while we shall ever advocate popular sovereignty, we will wage an eternal war on squatter sovereignty. While the one doctrine is just, constitutional, and in conformity with the spirit of our institutions, the other is unjust, unconstitutional, and in violation of the equality of the States. The one is the doctrine of the Democratic party; the other is the doctrine of the disorganizers and bolters, who seek to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and with it the Union.

It was in pursuing this train of thought we were led into an expression which has been perverted to mean the very opposite of our intentions. We said a few days ago: The principles enunciated on the Democratic banner are, "non-intervention by Congress" or by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories, and the protection of slave property therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the judiciary, under the constitution of the United States." The plain meaning of this is, that Congress cannot, and therefore should not, attempt to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, and that the Territorial Legislature, deriving all its powers of legislation from Congress, cannot, and should not, attempt to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories. But, since the constitution of the United States protects all of its people in the enjoyment of their rights of property, whenever they may be found in a Territory common to all the States, the protection to that property is a duty of those invested with the power of local legislation, and it is the duty of the judiciary to set aside any unfriendly legislation which is calculated to destroy or impair any right of property. We consider these self-evident propositions. But it is said in some quarters that the people of the Northern States will not sustain this interpretation of the powers of a people in a Territory. If this be true, (which we will never believe,) the people of the Northern States are ready to set aside the constitution, destroy the equality of the States, and present to their brethren of the South the alternative of submission to dishonor, or the vindication of their rights over the ruins of the constitutional Union which they have so long cherished as a priceless heritage. And it may be assumed as certain, that no people trained to self-government, and valuing liberty above all other things, will continue to consider themselves bound by a compact when perverted by a mere numerical majority of their partners into an instrument of oppression and wrong.

We stand by the Cincinnati platform—all the true Democrats will—and that proclaim non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States, in the Territories, or in the district of Columbia. We stand by the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which secures to the people of the States the right to emigrate to, and remain in, any Territory of the United States with the property they may have held in any of the States. We, therefore, are forced to say the constitutional inhibits any further Territorial Legislatures from abolishing property in slaves; and the same prohibition applies to the people of a Territory as it does to their people in the enjoyment of all their rights; and when unfriendly legislation is attempted, if such attempt is ever made, we are willing to trust the judiciary to correct it.

To the Democratic Voters of Kenton County.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee, in and for Kenton county, held in the city of Covington, on Saturday, the 7th day of May, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In pursuance to a call of the Executive Committee for the Tenth Congressional District a Convention will, on the first Tuesday of June next, convene at Newport, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said Tenth District at the ensuing election; and whereas, also at the same election it will be the duty of all the people of the people of Kenton county to make choice of two suitable and fit persons to represent them and their interest in the next General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democrats of Kenton county are hereby respectfully requested to meet at a mass meeting, at Independence, on third Monday in May, instant, (being County Court day,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional Convention which is to be held at Covington on the first Tuesday in June next, prior to the Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District a candidate for the Supreme Court of the country.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Kenton county are hereby requested to meet at a mass meeting, at Independence, on third Monday in June next, and to elect two delegates to the Congressional Convention which is to be held at Covington on the first Tuesday in June next, prior to the Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District a candidate for the Supreme Court of the country.

Resolved, That they are further requested in choosing their delegates, to adopt as a basis the Democratic platform, as it was adopted at the last election of 1856, and that they appoint for every one hundred votes and for a fraction over fifty cast at said election, one delegate, and no more, to represent them in said Congressional Convention.

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Wood, Eddy & Co.'s  
DELAWARE STATE  
LOTTERIES!  
CAPITAL PRIZE  
\$35,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,  
Successors to GREGORY & MARY.

The undersigned, having become owners of

The above Lottry Charter in  
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn  
each Wednesday in May, 1859, at Wilmington,  
Delaware, in public under the superintendence of  
sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 266 draws Wednesday, May 4th.  
Class 278 draws Wednesday, May 11.  
Class 290 draws Wednesday, May 18.  
Class 302 draws Wednesday, May 25.

Thirty-four thousand Four Hun-  
dred and twelve Prizes.

Neary one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

Each Wednesday in May.

1 Prize of \$35,000 is \$33,000

1 do. of 18,000 is 18,000

1 do. of 10,000 is 10,000

1 do. of 7,500 is 7,500

1 do. of 5,000 is 5,000

1 do. of 3,899 is 3,899

20 do. of 1,000 are 20,000

30 do. of 500 are 15,000

40 do. of 300 are 12,000

50 do. of 200 are 10,000

55 do. of 100 are 5,500

58 do. of 70 are 4,100

59 do. of 40 are 2,400

60 do. of 20 are 1,200

61 do. of 10 are 600

64 do. of 7 are 440

65 do. of 4 are 240

66 do. of 2 are 120

67 do. of 1 are 60

68 do. of 1 are 55

69 do. of 1 are 50

70 do. of 1 are 45

71 do. of 1 are 40

72 do. of 1 are 35

73 do. of 1 are 30

74 do. of 1 are 25

75 do. of 1 are 20

76 do. of 1 are 15

77 do. of 1 are 10

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79 do. of 1 are 3

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